

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. V.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. AUG. 9, 1843.

No. 12

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

For the American Farmer.

To "YOUNG," in the American Farmer of August 2.

DEAR SIR:—I should not hesitate to comply with your request, by giving you in detail the system pursued by the farmer "who always makes good crops," were I in possession of all the minutiae of his practice, or were I able to obtain them. I have observed the results of his practice for some years, and while I have seen crops of wheat winter-killed, and corn stunted in its yield by droughts, all around him, every season more or less, I have never yet seen any thing of the kind on his farm. That his "manure heap" is one of the sources of his success is most certain, but it was not the "beginning" of his good management, nor would it of itself have insured his success, although he could not have been successful without it. Farmers are apt to place too much dependence upon manure, supposing that if they apply that in sufficient quantity, nothing else is required of them. This error is not of course of equally evil tendency to that of using no manure at all; but I was almost ready to say it was not very much less so. If the soil be not properly prepared for its reception, and if the manure be not properly made, preserved, and applied, it will matter little whether the "manure heap" resemble a mountain or a mole hill. But it cannot be expected that the minute details of all the practice involved in all this, can be given in the space afforded by any periodical. They would require a book of no mean magnitude. The paper published in the transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, which has induced "Young" to call on me for the information in question, contained, as I thought, all the important principles upon which successful farming is based, leaving the details of practice to the good sense and experience of the readers. By practising upon these principles, the farmer I alluded to, had succeeded in always making good crops. And I have no doubt that "Young" will also succeed to the same extent by pursuing the same course. These principles of Agriculture, are: first, cultivate no more land than you can cultivate well, both as to labour and manure. If you have more land and less money and labor than you can use with full effect, turn a portion of the land into money by selling it, and apply the proceeds to the improvement of that retained. Thus reduce the size of your farm to the capacity of your efficient forces, (labor and money,) instead of trying to extend your stunted forces over too wide a surface, and thus weakening them and destroying their efficiency. The second principle, is, to put your soil into good condition, by liming, deep ploughing, manuring, and correcting its proportions of clay and sand when practicable. All land in my opinion will be greatly benefitted by the application of lime. Some requires more, some less, to produce the same results, but all lands require it as a constituent of the soil. You will find lime most active on red lands, but it is useful on all kinds. Deep ploughing is in my opinion essential to successful farming. If you have a thin soil, by deep ploughing, liming and manuring, you will in a very few years secure a deep soil. Even though you do turn up a portion of blue clay with your four horse plough, don't be frightened at the sight of it. It is better to have blue clay mixed in a deep soil, than a hard pan of it under a thin one. But if you find too much clay thus turned up, correct its stiffness by carting sand upon it and mix-

ing it with the clay. A cart load of sand is often of more value to a soil than the same quantity of manure. Reverse the process if any portion of the land be too sandy—carry clay to it, and thus stiffen it.

The advantage of deep ploughing is almost incalculable. It will ultimately make a deep soil, and a deep soil is essential to a good crop in a dry season. The roots of the plants strike deeply into it, (instead of spreading out horizontally near the surface, as they are compelled to do in a thin soil,) and are thus secured from the effects of drought. The rain sinks into a deep soil and is thus preserved to the uses of the crop; while in a thin soil, it runs off, is soon evaporated, or stands on the surface, doing little good in the former cases, and absolute injury in the latter. I should not only plough deep, but I should follow in the furrow of the four horse plough with a good substratum plough, and this with the liming, judicious manuring, and proper rotation, I should calculate upon as my security for a good crop, always. I believe this practice to be not only the best preventive of winter-killing and injury from drought, but also of injury from the fly. By this practice you secure a robust constitution to the plant, and, of consequence, thus enable it to withstand, without harm, the pressure upon the sap vessels occasioned by the flaxseed pupa of the fly, as it becomes embedded in its surface. In illustration of the good effects of deep ploughing, I will refer to the practice of garden culture. Who ever doubted that deep spading, (even two or three spits deep,) was, not only useful, but necessary to success? And in what does a garden differ from a farm? In size, nothing else.

Manure cannot always be obtained, nor can enough be made by every one for the whole farm. But a vast amount may be obtained and made, more than is now usually done. By a little management, the manure now made may be increased in value, without increase of quantity. Properly constructed manure pits should be prepared, with shed roofs to protect their contents from the effects of rain and sunshine. All manure should be deposited in the pits while fresh,—before the rain has washed away its salts, or the heat of the sun evaporated its volatile principles. Every kind of vegetable and animal of-fal should be thrown into the manure pits. The pits should be so situated near the barn or under it, that they would receive the urine of all the animals. There should be two pits, that the contents of one might be digesting, while the other was receiving materials. The mode of preparing the manure, time of applying it to the land, the quantity to be applied to the acre, the mode of application, &c. &c. are, and of necessity must be, left to the discretion of the farmer. There is, however, one kind of manure that I think is too much neglected, and it is often the only one that can be availed of. I allude to turning in green crops. Turning in a clover lay for this purpose is common enough; but I think the object may be attained more quickly by turning in crops of corn sown broad cast. Two, if not three crops of corn could be grown and turned in, in the course of a season. That this kind of manure should afford all the benefit of which it is capable, the land should have been previously limed; or, if not previously done, a good dressing of lime should be turned in with the young corn.

I believe these hints will be more useful to "Young," than the detailed practice of any one individual could be, however successful he may be. Because there are no two farms exactly alike in all particulars, nor are there any two farms that exactly the same practice would suit. General principles suit all, and the details of their application must be varied to suit each particular case. In conclusion, theoretical knowledge is invaluable to a farmer, as it is to all other professions, but it requires practical know-

ledge, intelligent perseverance, and untiring industry, to carry out its principles and produce their full effects.

Respectfully, GIDEON B. SMITH.

FALL PLOUGHING.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR:—I have been for a long time anxious to controvert, as I conceive, a very erroneous system in agriculture, but one which seems to be adopted by most of the writers for your valuable journal. I allude to the too prevalent opinion that clay soils should be broken up in the fall in order to prepare the land, by the action of the frost, for the next year's crop. Now my limited experience has taught me that there is no system more injurious than this, and had not distrust of my ability to do the subject justice, restrained me, I should long since have protested against a practice so destructive to the soil. I confess that my reluctance to attack a system, so generally advocated, has been much increased by finding this doctrine partially advocated in a work, which should be in the hands of every agriculturist, published by the late Judge Buel, and called "the Farmer's Companion." But as I believe the true interests of agriculture require that all subjects should be thoroughly discussed and tried before they are engrafted upon the system, I feel compelled to raise my feeble voice to contend that there is nothing more destructive to land than exposure, without some covering, to the effects of either frost or sun, and that no land intended for cultivation the next year can be benefitted by fall ploughing, but must on the contrary be very materially injured. Most of the advocates of this system insist that by fall ploughing the clay soils will be pulverized through the winter by the frost, and thereby rendered more easy of cultivation in the spring. If such is the fact, which I deny, the clay on my farm must be of a very peculiar nature because I have, now before my eyes, a field most of which was ploughed in fine weather in January, but the cold weather coming on prevented its completion, and the residue was ploughed in the spring, and it took much more time to put the land, ploughed in the winter, in good order for corn than it did that which was ploughed in the spring. The winter ploughed land, in place of being well pulverized by the frost, had run together like putty, and if the advocates of fall ploughing could only see the difference in the looks of the crop and land at present, I think we should no longer disagree. The corn on the land ploughed in the spring is so far superior to the other that I am constantly asked the cause of the difference by strangers, and the land has been much easier to cultivate, during the whole season, than the other. If these remarks shall elicit something from more experienced agriculturists on this subject, my object will be fully attained and the cause of agriculture advanced. C.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Having had occasion very recently to ride through the most populous sections of this county, I could not fail to observe the suffering state of the crops. The drought which has so long prevailed throughout this county had certainly blighted if not destroyed all hope of an average crop of Corn, while that of Tobacco was considered as entirely lost. A gentleman from St. Mary's with whom I conversed, states that the drought has extended to parts of that and Prince George's counties. Several gentlemen informed me that there had not been rain in this county sufficient to soften or prepare the earth to receive the tobacco plants since May last, excepting one instance when it rained on Saturday night, leaving the planters no alternative but to labour on the Sabbath or lose the opportunity, which I am pleased to learn was refused almost universally.

It commenced raining here yesterday. (Sunday) and continued throughout to-day, which will be taken advantage of by the planters; and I hope restore the corn which was suffering very materially. The result is uncertain, but with seasonable weather an average crop of corn may be expected. Respectfully, G. G. D.
Calvert County, July 31, 1843.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.
SUBSOILING—SUBSOIL PLOUGHS.

By C. N. Bement, Albany.

Heretofore the farmers of this country have cultivated a soil enriched for ages by the yearly addition of a fresh stratum of mold. From the first existence of vegetation upon the dry land, decayed plants, leaves, &c. have continually furnished a supply of manure, which the winds and rains have liberally spread abroad. As the supply was annually greater than the consumption, the earth, unexhausted by its productions, increased in fertility. The thick layers of vegetable mold which covered the face of the earth, was a storehouse of food for plants, and this quality increased by the conversion of wood into ashes by clearing. It is not wonderful, then, that for some years newly cleared settlements should abound in produce and require little more labor than that of ploughing and reaping; for during this period the provision is wasting which for centuries had been accumulating. But the time will come, and indeed has already come in many sections, where the soil has been exhausted, and is too weak of itself to make plants grow with their former luxuriance. The grand question now presents itself, "how shall this soil be renovated and brought back to its former richness and fertility?" My answer would be, by breaking the under crust, opening and stirring the subsoil, by which means it so alters and disposes the earth in which plants are rooted, that the radicals shoot more easily and more extensively through it, or in other words it becomes a better filterer for straining and applying nourishment to their inhaling or absorbing vessels.

It is a well established fact or axiom in agriculture, that the deeper the soil is, the most favorable will it be for the purposes of cultivation. To produce this desideratum, several plans have been adopted, either by thorough trenching with the spade, or by the use of the subsoil plow. Air and water are chief instruments which nature makes use of to enrich the earth.

It is by close attention to passing events that any desired object can ever be obtained. As far as experiments have been made, we find the earth liberally affording its produce in tenfold quantity, and the land that now supports an hundred inhabitants, may give equal enjoyment to a thousand. But in this stage a well managed farm must be carried on with more labor, more expense and more exact skill. The most profitable system of culture is that which pays the greatest per cent on the money laid out in cultivation, while the land is yearly increasing in its productive powers, is a truth which no one will attempt to deny.

I have, for the last four or five years, had my attention directed, by reading in the agricultural journals, to the great benefits derived from subsoil plowing in England and Scotland, and have felt very anxious to obtain an implement for the purpose. For the last three or four years I have been making some experiments with merely an apology for a subsoil plow, as it only penetrated about five inches below the bottom of the furrow of the common plow, and the share was thin, flat, and only three inches wide at the broadest part; still, with this simple, and I might almost say, inefficient machine, I could see a very perceptible difference in the appearance of the crop, especially in a drouth. In 1841, I made an experiment in a field of corn, a part of which I subsoiled with my skeleton or apology for a subsoil plow, stirring the under soil only to the depth of five inches; in that part of the field where the under crust had been broken, the corn maintained a healthful, dark color, while that adjoining, which had not been stirred with the skeleton plow, turned yellow, leaves curled and looked sickly. In fact, the difference was so great that it was noticed by those passing, although some distance from the road. I also tried it for my carrots and beets, with the same decided effect. I have tried it on a stiff loam and on soil inclining to sand, with equal success. This I was not prepared for, as I supposed such soils would not be benefitted by the operation; but on examination I found the subsoil, which had not been reached by the common plow, very compact and nearly as hard as a beaten track on the surface.

As for myself, and from my own experience, I entertain not a doubt of the utility of deep plowing; not, however, by turning up the under soil, but by following in the furrow made by the first plow, with a real subsoil plow, which if properly constructed, pulverises and stirs the earth from twelve to fourteen inches. Indian corn and all tap-rooted plants in such a mass of loosened earth, would not, I am confident, suffer much by an ordinary drouth. Like a sponge, it would absorb a vast quantity of rain water, and become a reservoir to supply the wants of the plants. Nothing is more common in a dry summer, than the rolling of the leaves of corn; and the circumstance is often mentioned as an evidence of the severity of the drouth.

There is another advantage in subsoiling. If the season is wet, it has the effect of partially draining the land, and causes the water to settle and carry with it any vitriolic or other noxious matters.

I am not aware that subsoil plowing has as yet, in this country, received much attention; but from my own experience, and several experiments made by different persons in different sections, and with very indifferent implements, the results have been such that I am led to believe that it will prove of very great advantage on old soils that have been long under cultivation.

E. Phinney, Esq. a very spirited and successful farmer in Lexington, Mass., in a letter published in the New-England Farmer, in speaking of an experiment made with a substitute for a subsoil plow, in a field of carrots, says, "A part of my crop of carrots was sown upon the same land appropriated to that crop last year; no more manure was applied than in the previous year, and notwithstanding the very severe drouth which greatly injured most of our root crops, my crop on this piece of land was nearly double that of last year. There is no known cause to which I can attribute this great increase of the produce, but the use of my new constructed substitute for a subsoil plow. The soil was stirred to the depth of fourteen inches; by this means the roots of the carrots were enabled to strike deep, and thereby not only to find more nourishment, but to overcome in a great measure, the effects of a very pinching drouth."

It is stated in the New-England Farmer, "that B. V. French, Esq. of Braintree, Mass. raised the past season, over 22 tons per acre of white carrots on ground not particularly well prepared for roots. He attributes this great crop principally to the use of the subsoil plow on the land the previous season."

The subsoil plow has been tried in Pennsylvania and Delaware, but I have not as yet seen any account of its effect on the crops. For deep rooted plants, no one, I think, will pretend to gainsay. Why do our gardens produce so much more to the acre than our fields? It is not, in a great measure, owing to deep tillage and mixing the under with the upper soil?

Mr. Smith of Deanston, to whom is awarded the credit of first successfully introducing the subsoil plow, in a lecture delivered before the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July last, says, "When I first began to cultivate my own farm, although I had put in the drains, I found they were not so efficacious as I at first expected; and I then began to think of stirring up the subsoil, which gave rise to the idea of a subsoil plow. I thought I must construct an instrument which would execute the work with the least possible power. I made my plow very strong, and of that form to which the least resistance would be opposed, at the same time taking care to have sufficient power fairly to stir up the soil."

"I will here explain the principle of the subsoil plow, because I have found that many persons, although, seemingly acquainted with it, have not a proper notion of the principle on which it is based. The great principle is that there are many subsoils, which, though capable of being converted into a good soil, yet if brought up and mixed with the active soil, will so far deteriorate it as to make it for some time sterile. It therefore occurred to me that the great point would be to stir up the subsoil, still retaining the good soil on the surface. Stirring up the subsoil would, in the first place, very much facilitate the escape of the water into the drains; and secondly, in consequence of the passage of the water through the stirred up subsoil, and the attendant admission of air, it would be so acted upon as to be converted into good soil, while at the same time I was having all the advantages of working the active soil as before."

Having treated of the process and noticed some of the advantages derived from subsoil plowing, I will now endeavor to give a description of some of the implements

made use of for that purpose, three of which are of European, and one of American manufacture. In proof of the estimation in which subsoiling is held in England, I would state that no less than eight subsoil plows were entered for competition and exhibition at the Fair of the Royal Agricultural Society, held in Bristol in July last.

The subsoil plow is not a new invention, but was in use in England more than fifty years ago, and recently brought into prominent notice by Mr. Smith of Deanston, Scotland. In Dickson's Report of Lancashire is the following notice of the "Miner or deep-stirring plow?"

"There is another tool of the plow kind, somewhat similar in construction, which was introduced into the country about the same period as the 'Trench plow.' It simply consists of a plow share firmly fixed to a strong beam by means of a strong sheath and handle, without any mold board. It is usually drawn by four or more horses, being made to follow in the furrow of the common plow, so as to penetrate into, loosen and stir up the under soil, without turning it up, to the depth of from eight to fourteen inches below the track in which that plow had gone."

The following description of it is taken from Mr. Morton's prize essay, published in the "Farmer's Magazine," (London) of July last. Mr. Morton says, "Smith's subsoil plow consists of the ordinary framework of a plow, without the mold board, made strong enough to stand the shocks and the strain to which an implement requiring the force of four or six horses to work it, must be subjected. The framework is of iron, and about 15 feet long. A sole-plate, on which a feather shaped or pointed sock slips, is attached to it by means of two uprights or curved coulters. The height of the plow, when held in a working position, from the sole-plate to the beam, is about 22 inches. It is thus enabled to go to a depth of 20 inches. From the furrow side of the sock a spur projects, over which the mass of subsoil cut by the coulters and share is raised and broken, and falls down again."

Now the American subsoil plow made at Worcester, Mass. by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, differs from Smith's in several particulars. The handles and beam are made of wood, reduced in length, and in fact the whole implement is reduced in size, which makes it much lighter, and can be turned in the same space as the plow which precedes it. In place of the spur, as on Smith's, this has an inclined plane, which rises from the feather of the share, and extends back to the heel of the plow. It is about three inches wide, lies against the upright, and rises to the height of six inches behind. By means of a slat in the point of attachment, it can be raised or lowered at pleasure. With this inclined plane the soil is raised, pulverized and partially mixed, leaving it in a loose, friable state, without bringing it to the surface. By this simple contrivance the draft has been so much reduced that two common sized horses are amply sufficient to work it in a stiff loamy soil, from 8 to 10 inches below the bottom of the furrow of the plow that precedes it, but it must be free from roots and large stones. The greatest improvement, however, and especially at the present time, is the price at which they are offered, being less than one-fifth of the price of the imported article. One of Smith's was imported in 1840, by Messrs. Ellis & Bosson of Boston, at an expense of about \$80. D. D. Campbell, Esq. of Schenectady, imported another about the same period, or soon after.

I have tried one of the Worcester subsoil plows, and can say I was much pleased with its performance, and more particularly with the ease in which the horses performed their work. Now, if the first plow turns up a furrow six inches deep, and the subsoil plow penetrates and loosens the subsoil ten inches below the first plow, we have at least sixteen inches of loosened soil, which in the common method of plowing, and allowing that the plow lays the furrow two inches higher than the depth of the cut, we have then but eight inches of loose soil for the bed of the plant.

The expense of cultivation, by subsoil plowing, must be necessarily much increased by the present mode, as it requires an extra hand and team to go over the same ground, and at the same time of the first plow; and to diminish the expense of the operation of subsoil plowing, and to adapt them to the wants of the small farmers, several attempts have been made in England, to combine the two implements in one. The first of these, by Mr. Pusey, called the Charlbury Subsoil Plow, "it combines in one implement," says Mr. Morton, "both the plows used in the operation of subsoiling. It not only stirs the subsoil, but opens the furrow in which the subsoil plow works. It

consists in the attachment of a strong tine, similar to those used in Biddle's Scarifier, to the common plow, in a position in which it acts after the furrow slice has been turned."

"This implement," continues Mr. Morton, "doing all the work, requires, according to an experiment recorded there, less force to work it than the subsoil plow, (!) doing only one portion of the operation. It cannot, however, be so efficient in thoroughly stirring the subsoil as the original implement." The other attempt at diminishing expense of subsoil plowing, is by Mr. Armstrong, of Stirlingshire, for which he received premiums from the Stirlingshire Agricultural Society, and from the Highland Society.

The following is a description of it as given by Mr. Smith, at an agricultural meeting. It appears that the inventor has adapted the principle of Wilkie's turn-west plow to Smith's subsoil plow; and if I understand the principle of it, it is just what the American farmer is in need of, as one hand with one team can perform both operations.

"The general frame work is that of a subsoil plow rather under the medium size, and to it is attached a hinged mold-board, similar to the mold-board of Smith's hill-side or turn-west plow. By means of this arrangement, the plow can be used for removing the furrow preceding the operation of the subsoil plow, and when the furrow has been removed, the mold-board being moved upon its hinges, from its working position, rests over the beam of the plow, whilst the instrument is used for subsoiling in the bottom of the furrow just removed. Thus the operation of removing the furrow and subsoiling, can be alternately performed with the same implement, by the same plowman, and the same team of horses, by a single movement of the mold-board, which is done in an instant by the hand of the plowman at each turning. The additional weight of the mold-board serves to keep down the plow whilst subsoiling in different grounds. The judges consider this implement well contrived, and as being an important boon to the small farmers, and as certain to give great facility to the extension amongst them of the admirable system of subsoil plowing."

From the Georgetown Columbian Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is now growing over the whole face of our country, thousands of bushes of wild grapes, and as the fox grape is now nearly of the size it will come to when at maturity, I have written the accompanying receipt, which if you publish in your useful paper, it may be some advantage to the public in general.

I have, according to this receipt, made wines of various qualities, some of which accompanies this—it was sometimes at three or four years old equal to the best Madeira, according to the opinion of good judges, and none of it so bad as the low priced rot gut wines now imported, such as your *Malagos*, *Claret*, &c. and it is as salubrious as the best of those imported. I have made wine of a fox grape that was produced by Mr. Jefferson and others, equal to the *Burgandy Chambertin*, one of the best wines in France, and it was at the time compared with *Burgandy* he had on his table, imported by himself when he was president of the United States. And last autumn I made a pipe of wine from the common small grape, growing spontaneously on the fences, stone-heaps and shrubs, by some called the *Chicken* and by others the *Ciolyon grape*; it is the *vitis-sylvestris*, or blue bunch grape of *Bartram*. This wine was pronounced by several ladies and gentlemen recently from France, equal to, and of the flavor of *Burgandy*, that cost in France five francs per bottle.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN ADLUM.

TO MAKE WINE OF IMMATURE GRAPES.

Although wine may be made in any stage of their growth, and of any kind of grape, I would advise them to be left on the vine until they have attained their full size; and as the skin and stem of the unripe grape has no bad flavor, the grapes may be used in any stage of their growth. Grapes of different sorts and sizes may be mixed together.

The following receipt is for ten gallons, which may be increased to any quantity by taking the fruit, &c. in proportion.

To a tub of the capacity of fifteen or twenty gallons, take forty pounds of immature grapes, (no matter for the variety, whether wild or cultivated,) and bruise them in successive portions, by a pressure sufficient to burst the berry without breaking the seeds; four gallons of water

are then to be poured into the vessel, and the contents are to be carefully stirred and squeezed by the hand until the whole of the juice and pulp are separated from the solid matters. The materials are then to remain at rest for a period of from six to twenty-four hours, when they are to be strained through a coarse bag, by as much force as can be conveniently applied to them—one gallon of fresh water may afterwards be passed through the *marc*, for the purpose of removing any soluble matter which may have remained behind. Twenty-five pounds of good clean sugar, either brown or white, are now to be dissolved in the juice thus procured, and the total bulk of the fluid made up with water, to the amount of ten gallons and a half.

The liquor thus obtained is the artificial *must*, which is equivalent to the juice of the grape. It is now to be introduced into a tub of sufficient capacity, over which a blanket or similar texture, covered by a board, is to be thrown, the vessel being placed in a temperature of from 60° to 80° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Here it may remain for twenty-four hours or two days, according to the symptoms of fermentation which it may show, and from this tub it may be drawn into the cask in which it is to ferment. When in the cask it must be filled to the bung-hole, that the scum which arises from the bottom may be thrown out—as the fermentation proceeds, and the bulk of the liquor in the cask diminishes, the superfluous portion of the *must* (viz. the half gallon,) which was made for the express purpose, must be poured in, so as to keep the liquor still near the bung-hole. When the fermentation becomes a little languid, as may be known by the diminution of the hissing noise, the bung is to be driven in and a hole bored by its side, into which a wooden peg is to be fitted—this peg may be drawn once in two or three days for a few minutes, to let the air that has been generated escape; and in about three weeks or a month it may be drove in permanently tight.

The wine made thus must be put in a cool cellar, as it is no longer necessary to promote the fermenting process. If the operator is not inclined to bestow any further labour or expense, he may examine it in some clear cold day in January or February, or the beginning of March, when it is fine and bright, as it frequently will be, it may be bottled without further precautions. To insure its fineness, however, it is the better practice to rack or decant it towards the end of December into a fresh cask, (fumigated with sulphur,) so as to clear it of its lees. At this time also the operator will be able to determine whether it is not too sweet for his views. In this case, instead of racking it, &c. he will stir up the lees, so as to renew the fermenting process, taking care also to increase the temperature at the same time. At whatever time the wine is racked it ought to be fined. Sometimes it may be necessary to rack it a second time into a fresh cask, (if the wine is not perfectly bright,) and again repeat the operation of fining. All these removals should be made in clear, dry, and if possible, in cold weather. In any case it must be bottled during the month of March.

The wine produced will generally be brisk, and similar in its qualities to the wines of Champaign, with the strength of the best Sillery.

Circumstances which cannot always be controlled will sometimes cause it to be sweet and still, and at others to be dry.

Variations of the process described above.

The skin of the grape or the whole *marc*, as well as the juice may be fermented together in the vat or tub, along with the sugar, in the first stage of the process.—The fermentation will thus be more rapid, and the wine prove stronger and less sweet, but it will acquire more flavor.

Cream of tartar, or, which is preferable, *crude tartar*, may be added to the *must* in the proportion of six ounces to ten gallons, or one pound to a barrel.

If it is wished to have a very sweet as well as brisk wine, the sugar may be increased five pounds for every ten gallons. And in this case, if the fruit is increased to fifty pounds instead of forty, or in that proportion, and keep it two years in the cask, it will assume a *Madeira flavor*, and it will be a pleasanter and better wine than most *Madeira* now imported. If the wine is intended to be less sweet, that is, five pounds less of sugar to the ten gallons, if it is not bottled in March, it will, after the month of August or September, be better wine than the French *Madeira* now imported. But in all the above processes, if it is bottled in March, it will seven times out of ten sparkle like *Champaign*. And all sparkling wines, to drink them in perfection, ought to be drank in from twelve to eighteen months after it is made.

To insure briskness without excessive sweetness, the fruit must be increased to fifty pounds, when the sugar is from 25 to 30 pounds. If, during the fermentation of wine thus formed, there should appear any danger of the sweetness vanishing altogether, it may be racked into a cask, fumigated with sulphur, and the fermentation checked by fining. Thus it will be speedily fit for use.

The best mode of fining wines that I am acquainted with, is as follows, say for a cask of from thirty to thirty-four gallons:

Draw off a gallon or more wine, then take one quart of milk immediately from the cow after milking and before any separation takes place, to which add two table spoonsful of salt and one of the *sweet spirits of nitre*—mix it with the wine drawn, and put it into your cask and stir it well, and leave the bung loose for about twelve hours, and then drive it tight, and in from ten to twelve days it will be beautifully fine and bright, and is ready to bottle.

If the fermentation is complete, and all the sweet principle turned to *alcohol*, fining is unnecessary, as the wine will be perfectly fine and bright—and it is only to be fined when there is small particles floating in it, or cloudy; and when all the sediment, mucilage and other impurities are got clear of, either by fermentation or fining, it will then keep clear for an age or ages—no matter for its strength, without it should extract some fermenting principle out of the cask.

LIME, SALT AND ASHES.—We lately saw an instance of the wonderful effects of the above substance as a manure, on the place of Mr. G. W. Shaw, in Needham. The soil was a light, sandy loam, that had become so exhausted that it produced little else than sorrel, as was there shown by adjacent lands. So small was the produce, that the person who sold the land and had a claim to its use one year more, was willing to relinquish his claim to four acres for three dollars.

Last spring the land was ploughed and harrowed, then half an acre for corn was manured with two bushels of salt, two casks lime, and the ashes from one ton of coal, mixed with six or seven cords of loam, taken from a ridge, where a wall had been removed. On one side the wall, the headlands had been thrown, and on the other some little loam from the side of the road.

The salt and lime were refuse, the former cost 20 cents per bushel, and the latter 75 cents, per cask. The ashes and loam were reckoned but of little value.—This manure was spread on the land, and remained on the top, the corn was dropped on it, without furrowing or hoeing.

We saw this corn July 20th, and it was one of the most luxuriant and handsome pieces that we have seen, and more forward than any other. It was all spindled out, and beginning to silk. It was throwing out 2, 3, and in many cases 4 or 5 shoots for ears. A good deal of it was five and six feet high; and though in the time of a severe drought, it did not suffer from this cause, as there was moisture between the rows at the surface. We noticed the same appearance as to moisture in the garden manured in like manner. As an experiment, a rod or two of this land was manured with a shovelful of stable manure in the hill (not a good way of applying it) and on that the corn was not much more than half so high and not so forward, as it was just spindling, while the other was beginning to silk.

This experiment, with mineral manures so successful and so promising, thus far, is worthy of attention. We hope to be able to give the result by and by, and show a specimen of the crop. The corn is about twice as thick as usual, besides pumpkins and turneps on the same land. The rows are less than three feet apart and the hills less than two. As the corn is forward, if it be cut up at the ground and shocked, when the grain is well glazed the crop will doubtless be better than it will if the stalks be cut a little before this time, and it will let in the sun so as to give a good growth to the turneps.—*Boston Cult.*

RICE POUNDING MILL.—Mr. S. K. Williams, of South Carolina, has invented a Rice pounding machine, which is highly spoken of and said to be greatly superior to the old ones.

GUANO.—The price of this article in England is not above three-fourths the sum asked for it here. Why can it not be imported as cheap into America as into England? The Guano as a manure is powerful and we doubt not lasting, and if it could be obtained at a fair price would get into general use.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Postmasters, agents, and others, who may have moneys in hand due us for subscriptions to the "Farmer," are requested to forward the same immediately, as the bills for the present year will be forwarded shortly. All persons knowing themselves indebted, will much oblige us by remitting forthwith.

Subscribers who have left their last year's volume with us to be bound, are requested to send for the same.

We bespeak attention to the communication of Dr. G. B. Smith, in another column, in reply to "Young."

SUBSOILING—SUBSOIL PLOUGHS.—The article from our old friend, N. C. Bement, in this day's paper, will be found interesting. We copy it from the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society.

FALL PLOUGHING.—Under this head we have a communication from an esteemed and highly valued correspondent. The fact stated by him would seem to militate against the propriety of breaking up clay ground either in fall or winter, for we must confess that the case stated by him is very strong in its results. But we would ask him, whether his ground, when broken up, was not in a wet state? If so, that would, in a great measure, account for its subsequent inauspicious condition.

Our correspondent seeks information from those who may have had experience, and as the subject is one of deep interest, we join with him in the wish, that his inquiries may be satisfactorily answered, as to great intelligence, he possesses an enthusiasm in the cause of agriculture which give him strong claims upon his agricultural brethren.

A NEW WHEAT.—Mr. Geo. S. Kintzi of Berks county, Pa. brought to the office of the *Reading Eagle* several ears of wheat, which exceeded any thing of the kind he had ever seen. One measured 2 inches in circumference, was 4 inches long and had ten rows of grain, which were uncommonly large and well filled. The straw was 7 feet 1 inch in length.

Mr. Kintzi informed the editor that he had this year obtained 22 1-8 bushels of grains from 275 sheafs of this wheat—that 8 rows of grain may be considered a fair average to the ear, and that it stands the winter well. It is now on sale at \$3 per bushel, although last year he obtained \$5 from the farmers of Lancaster county. It is proposed to name this grain the Kintzi Wheat.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the above notice of what is termed a *new wheat*. Whether it be, in reality, *new* or not, we are not prepared to say. Although if the reported yield be as stated, it certainly must be admitted to be a very prolific variety. In reading the description above, it struck us, without pretending to know any thing about its origin, that it might possibly be, under the auspices of a different name, the same variety which made no little noise in the world a year or two since under the cognomen of the *California wheat*, a specimen head of which we saw, and which we believed then, as now, to be identical with the *Egyptian wheat*.

WOOL.—The price of this great staple has advanced on the prices of last year from 5 to 7 cents. Wool which brought last year 28 cents is now bringing 33 and 35. The wool crop of Washington County, Pennsylvania, it is stated will be worth this year \$200,000.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The Agricultural Show and Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society, will be held at Rochester on the 20th and 21st September, ensuing. From present appearances, it is thought that it will be one of the most splendid exhibitions ever held in our country.

We had a very heavy rain in this vicinity on Saturday last, which lasted several hours.

[LECTURES ON THE APPLICATIONS OF CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY TO AGRICULTURE.—By JAS. F. W. JOHNSTON, M. A., F. R. S. &c.]

Mr. D. K. Minor, 23 Chambers street, New York, has forwarded us part 3 of the above work, which is now in a course of publication by him. We have read this part of the work with a pleasure so great as to make us regret that our good friend had not been equally thoughtful of us when he issued the *first and second parts*. The work is comprised of a series of lectures; those in the part before us are from No. 14 to No. 18 both included, and embrace various subjects of deep interest; some of which we will attempt to name, in order that our readers may form something like a *guess* at the importance of the work. The 14th lecture discusses the connection between the *kind* of soil and the *kind* of plants which grow upon it; points out the best methods of *draining* and illustrates those methods by *cuts*; shews the practical effects and advantages of, and lays down the theoretical views in relation to, *draining*; gives the *theory* of springs in a way so familiar as to render the subject easily understood; ploughing and subsoiling; deep ploughing and trenching, are respectively treated of in a manner to place their relative values distinctly before the reader at the first blush; and winds up by laying down certain concise and easily understood rules, for the improvement of the soil by *mixing*. This is a most valuable lecture, and sets forth the necessity for, and advantages of, draining all lands abounding in an excess of moisture so clearly, that it is impossible for any intelligent mind to resist the conclusions at which the writer arrives. The 15th lecture is upon the improvement of the soil by chemical means: treats of saline manures; of the theory of the action of potash and soda; of the sulphates of potash, soda, magnesia, gypsum, nitrate of potash and soda, the effects of nitrates on crops, as also of common salt, ammonia, ashes, kelp, and in fine, of all the mineral manures. The 16th lecture treats fully of the use of *lime* as a manure, and enters minutely into all its operations, effects and consequences, and throws as much light upon the subject of liming as any other work yet published. The 17th lecture is a most enlightened dissertation upon the uses, virtues and effects of *organic manures*, in which the efficacy of the application of green vegetable bodies, is comprehensively illustrated; the peculiar adaptation of various plants to particular purposes are pointed out; the improvement of the soil by laying it down to grass, by the use of sea weed, and various other substances, are exemplified; the value of different vegetable substances as manures are very conclusively shown, and, in fine, every collateral branch within the range of organic manures, are amplified. And the 18th lecture dwells most fully upon the value of every variety of *animal manures*, their properties and action.

From a very careful reading of the work we are prepared to say, that professor Johnston has performed a most acceptable service to the cause of husbandry, and especially so for the *common sense* manner in which he has arranged and treated the more scientific portions of his lectures. He appears from the very onset to have been aware, that, to render his labors of utility to the great body of his agricultural readers, he must bring science down from the stilts of the closet and array it in the garb and language of the every day pursuits of life. With such views for his objects, he has produced a work calculated to please, enlighten, instruct and gratify the practical as well as the scientific farmer. In a word, his work is adapted to every capacity, and must, from its intrinsic merit, commend itself to the agricultural community. We therefore, sincerely wish that the enterprising publisher may be handsomely rewarded for his public spirit in undertaking the enterprise.

A sample of the Wheat advertised by Mr. De Coursey, can be seen at the office of the "Farmer."

PRODUCTIVE FARMING; or a Familiar Digest of Discoveries of Leibig, Johnstone, Davy, and other celebrated writers on Vegetable Chemistry, showing how the results of tillage might be greatly augmented. By Joseph A. Smith.

Mr. N. Hickman, 88 Baltimore street, has placed upon our table a work of 150 pages, bearing the above title. We have looked into it sufficiently to satisfy ourself that it is a very valuable contribution to agricultural learning, and shall at our leisure take a more extended notice of its contents.

As its title would import, the book is a compilation from many of the most distinguished scientific agricultural writers of the day. The principal object with the compiler has been to *simplify* and bring within the comprehension of farmers, the *scientific* and *technical* terms, used by those writers from whose works he has made up his own. An object, by the way, that every practical agriculturist will admit to be eminently praiseworthy. One of the greatest drawbacks to the common mind, in reading such works as that of Professor Leibig, is the difficulty of understanding the *technical* phrases with which it is filled; and which circumstance, we are free to confess, embarrassed us no little in our readings of it; rendering many of its interesting facts much less striking at the first perusal, because their connecting links were dimmed by the glare of the *learning* by which they were bound together. To men like Leibig, conversant with all the terms and phrases of the *laboratories of science*, such exhibitions of *hard names* are as play-things to children; but to the sober-minded plodding husbandman, who has no time and less inclination to tax his brains with hunting up authorities and conning over the definitions of words of science, the use of them is considered, in the main, as a bore. In saying this, we do not wish to disparage the writings of such authors, nor do we see how, in view of the subjects treated of, other words than those used could be found, as they are all peculiarly appropriate, and replete with meaning. Still, however, when used, they should be accompanied by others explanatory of their import, for unless a sentence or a paragraph, be so constructed as to carry to the mind of the reader the idea intended to be conveyed, they might as well never have been written. Books written for the study of the man of learning, or for the professional student, may very properly abound in all the technicalities of science, because the first will comprehend them without the least inconvenience, and it is the business of the latter to master their meanings. Far different is it, however, with agriculturists, generally; their day for such acquisitions have mostly passed by, both as to desire and leisure; and notwithstanding they may be ever so anxious to avail themselves of the lights of science, they want those lights so presented to their visions as to be able to see and comprehend them at one and the same time.

Mr. Smith, the author of the *Compilation* now before us, seems to have felt the disadvantage under which the uninitiated labor, and has very commendably set himself to work to *unravel* the mysteries of former writers, so as to bring their writings within the comprehension of ordinary minds. As far as we have read his work, we have been gratified at the degree of success which has attended his undertaking, and shall be better pleased when we shall have finished its perusal, to be able to say that his success has been entire.

In saying what we have said, we desire to be understood as not wishing to disparage the merits of Leibig's work; for notwithstanding the existence in it of the difficulties we have pointed out, we do hold it, as of a truth which cannot be controverted, that it is the ablest publication upon agriculture ever presented to the world, abounding with more facts than almost any other book we have ever read; and we have, therefore, no hesitation in affirming, that if Mr. Smith has succeeded in his pre-

sent undertaking, that his *Digest* will be worthy of the patronage of all farmers.

CHARCOAL AS A FERTILIZER.

It will be recollected by our readers, that in our two last volumes we have published several able papers upon the virtues of charcoal as a fertilizer of the soil, and of its supposed efficacy in the preservation of wheat from rust. One of these papers, by Judge Hepburn, particularly points out cases in which lands which had been dressed by charcoal had grown wheat free from rust, when wheat grown on other lands, contiguous, which had not been so treated, had suffered greatly from that cause. We allude to these circumstances now, with a view of introducing the subjoined paragraph to the notice of our readers; by which it will be seen, that in France the same virtues have been ascribed to charcoal as in our own country. Of the precise mode of action by which this exemption from rust is produced, we are not prepared to speak positively; but will claim permission to observe, that it may be owing to the very great affinity which charcoal is known to possess for ammonia, and the reluctance with which it gives it out after having once absorbed it. If the opinion which is now gaining strength and consequence, that the cause of rust is *plethora*, and that ammonia is one of the chief aliments or food of plants, be correct, the preventive properties of the charcoal may arise, first, from its absorption of ammonia as formed, and, secondly, from its yielding it slowly to the wheat plant in the last stage of the maturing of its stem, thus, as it were, hindering it from feeding to that degree of excess productive of repletion, and the consequent disruption of the stem of the plant. At all events, as the rust is one of the most disastrous diseases in its effects, to which the *wheat crop* is subjected, we think that the use of charcoal to a limited extent, by way of experiment, is worthy of the consideration of every wheat grower. If it should on trial, fail of the anticipated efficacy, it can do no possible injury either to the grain or to the soil, and may be beneficial to the latter, in supplying it with the silicate of potash, a substance of vast importance to all grain crops, and especially useful in giving strength and elasticity to the straw.

With these remarks we will direct attention to the following paragraph:

CHARCOAL AS A FERTILIZER.—We have been astonished at the enormous increase of the wheat crop in France within the last eight or ten years, and have devoted some attention to the investigation of the subject. It appears that charcoal—an article that can be obtained here for a tithe of its cost in France—has been extensively used, and with marked effect, in fertilizing the wheat lands in that kingdom. A correspondent of the *New Farmer's Journal*, an English print, states that during a sojourn in one of the central departments of France he learned that some of the most productive farms were originally very sterile; but that for a number of years their proprietors had given them a light dressing of charcoal, which had resulted in a large yield of wheat of excellent quality. Since his return to England he has tried the experiment upon his own lands with the same happy effect. The charcoal should be well pulverized, and sown like lime, after a rain or in a still damp day. Even in England, the writer says, "the expense is a mere trifle, in comparison with the permanent improvement effected, which on grass is truly wonderful." He states one other very important result from its liberal use. "I am quite satisfied that by using charcoal in the way described *rust in wheat will be entirely prevented*; for I have found in two adjoining fields, one of which was coated and the other manured with farm-yard dung, the latter was greatly injured by rust, while that growing in the other was perfectly free from it."—*Buffalo Com. Ad.*

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL CROPS.

The attention of farmers, &c. is called to the use of this fertilizer as a manure for *fall crops*, Wheat, Rye, &c. It is the opinion of many who have used it on wheat

and rye that it is an exceedingly valuable manure for those crops—whilst others, who have not used it, have some doubts as to its efficacy and durability when applied in the fall.

The following statements made by practical farmers of experience in its use may satisfy some inquirers, but as most farmers think more of their own experiments than of the reports of others, it is proposed to furnish a superior article, at a lower rate than ever before sold, to those who will use it upon *wheat this fall*, with a view of testing its comparative merits on *fall crops*, and then on *grass*.

The following statements will be found interesting: **Mr. Samuel Fleet**, of Hastings, Westchester county, says that he "finds it efficient if applied when seeding down. The seed took much better in the same field, where pou-drette was applied at seeding, than where other manures were used, the whole being put down at the same time."

Mr. Edward Condict, of Morristown, N. Jersey, says, "Early in October last, I used the pou-drette on a loamy soil, somewhat inclining to clay: which I prepared for wheat. There was no difference in the soil nor in its preparation, except that on about one-fourth part of it after the wheat was sown, about twenty bushels of the pou-drette to the acre was also sown broad-cast; and the result is, that, on harvesting, that part where the pou-drette was put is much the heaviest grain, and but very little injured with the rust and mildew, while the other part of the field is considerably injured."

Mr. Lemuel Soper, of Huntington, L. I., says "I used pou-drette on wheat, at the rate of forty, sixty and seventy bushels to the acre; I got as good wheat as where I used forty wagon loads of barn yard manure, and *equally as good* as where I used sixty or seventy bushels of pou-drette to the acre."

Mr. W. W. Mills, of Smithtown, L. I., says that "where the pou-drette was used, the wheat came in well, and the berry was fair; but where bone was used, about the same cost to the acre, in the same field, it was winter killed, and very much shrunk; and the produce was only about one half the number of bushels to the acre."

Numerous other statements, equally to the point, might be given, but it is thought that the following comparative statements, derived from careful experiments, will be equally interesting and useful.

Dr. Granville, in his reports to the London Thames Improvement Company, says that, "If a given quantity of land without manure, will produce *three times* the seed sown; then the same quantity of land will produce 5 times the seed if manured with old herbage, putrid grass, &c.

7 times the seed if manured with cow dung.

9 " " " pigeon dung.

10 " " " horse dung.

12 " " " sheep or goat's dung, &c.

14 " " " human manure, or bullock's blood.

But if the land be of such quality as to produce 5 times the seed without manure, then with horse manure it will yield 14 times, and with human manure 19½ times the seed."

Professor Johnston says that "*Hermstadt* sowed equal quantities of the same wheat, on equal plots of the same ground, and manured them with equal weights of different manures; and from 100 parts of each sample of grain produced, he obtained the following results:—

No manure,	3 to 1, containing gluten	9.2	starch	66.7
" cowdung,	7	"	12	62.3
" pigeons' dung,	9	"	12.2	63.9
" horse dung,	10	"	13.7	61.64
" "dried night soil,"	14	"	33.14	41.44
" dried ox blood,	14	"	34.24	41.3
" human urine,	12	"	35.1	39.3

"The manures employed by *Hermstadt*, says Johnston, are supposed, during fermentation, to evolve more ammonia in the order in which they are here placed, beginning at the top of the list; while the amount and kind of the produce obtained by the use of each, afford the chief evidence in favour of the opinion that this ammonia actually enters into, and yields nitrogen to the plant."

By this statement it will be perceived that in *quantity* and *quality*, that is, in the amount of gluten contained in the wheat, that from dried "night soil," or Pou-drette, was very much greater than from cow or horse manure. An experiment may be easily tried by obtaining a few barrels, which can be had, for *this fall* use, seven barrels for ten dollars.—Orders by mail, with the money, will be immediately attended to if addressed to

D. K. MINOR, 23 Chambers st., New York.

BARN YARD MANURE.—Some farmers scrape their yards in autumn and heap their manure, in order that it may become fine and mellow by fermentation, and less difficult to handle and apply. This is a bad error, however, and one that should never be practiced unless under circumstances so favorable that the owner can afford to lose at least one half the value of his manure. In all cases where it is practicable, the yards in which animals are confined during summer, should be supplied regularly, once a fortnight, with a stratum of lome, muck or turf. This, by being evenly spread, would absorb all the urine of the animals, besides imbibing a rich amount of nutriment from the manure in the form of elastic gases, which are copiously evolved and of great efficiency in the process of vegetation, at all times, and wherever applied.—After the weather has become cold the yard should be "cleared out," and the manure carefully piled in some place where it will be protected from the washing of the winter rains. In this way, at least one half of the real value of the manure made on most farms, might doubtless be saved. We intend to offer some further remarks on this subject, but for want of time must defer them till our next.—*Maine Cultivator.*

THE CROPS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

¶ We are indebted to an intelligent Farmer for the information and remarks:

Hay.—The Grasses, especially Clover, were unusually light this year. Probably not more than one half the quantity was cut that the same number of acres produced last season. But the crop last year was unusually heavy. Though light, however, this season, it was all made and got in in the finest condition and will all be fit for feeding without any loss. Taking all things into consideration, the Hay may be estimated at nearly two-thirds—say three-fifths of an average crop.

This shortness of the first crop of Hay admonishes our farmers to cut all the second crop they can and to cure all the Corn-fodder, by cutting off the corn at the ground. This latter process will both add to their supply of provender and make the manure heap grow; which, after all, is the best growth that can take place on a farm.

Rye.—This grain is, as it has been for the last five years, very light; on most farms not over an average half crop. This is owing partly to the season, but mainly to carelessness about the seed.—The same kind has been sown on the same farm over and again, time out of mind, and as an inevitable consequence the grain is worn out. If seed were procured from a distance, and from lighter land than ours—say from the Eastern Shore of Maryland—it is highly probable that full rye crops would be again seen.

Barley.—Very little Barley is now raised.—This is caused by the difficulty of realizing a fair price. The combinations of purchasers that rule the markets in the large cities, have banished this grain nearly from our country. This is to be lamented, as it is a less severe crop on land than Oats, and seems to be a better preparative for wheat, than any of the small grains. Its straw is also good winter food for dry and stock cattle. The yield of the small Barley crop of the present year will fall short of the average in about the same proportion as Wheat.

Wheat.—The Wheat crop is also housed in better order and a shorter time than usual; not a sheaf has been opened to dry in the country, and on many farms the whole crop has been got in without a drop of rain. But the crop is decidedly short. The yield will be about two-thirds of last year, which was an unusually productive one; and will be about one-fifth short of the average. The failure is in the thinness of the crop while standing, and in the lightness of the grain in the half bushel. Instead of the measured bushel over-running the standard weight two to five pounds, which is very usual here, it is very certain that it will fall as much short of it this season. This defect is caused by the Mildew, which has been very general over the country, attacking all the late sown fields, and nearly all the smooth white wheat, whether early or late. The white Hershey Wheat, which has heretofore been the favorite, has suffered from mildew more than any other. It is also considerably smutted.

Experience for the few past years shows that it is time to abandon, in this country, most of the old smooth—(or bald)—wheats; at any rate for a few years. That quality in the soil adapted to their production seems to be exhausted, and the capacity to produce the bearded kinds, especially the red sorts, to be restored. In proof of this it is a general remark that the old "red chaff Beards,"—

which was the favorite twenty years ago, but which since that time "run out"—is now the surest chance that gives the best grain. An additional proof is the fact that the new kind of wheat called the "Mediterranean," which is a very dark red Bearded Wheat, has done better than all others this year.—When this last named Wheat was first introduced it was with reason objected to as being subject to "lodging," owing to the weakness of its straw, and as being thick in the bran. Both these defects seem now to be removed by some quality in our soil or atmosphere; the Mediterranean wheat having this year stood up as well as any other, and the grain promising to flourish as well as any other of the dark kinds. It is said to make a "stronger flour," in Baker's language, than most others.

On the whole, it seems to be for the interest of the Farmer in Lancaster County, to change his Seed Wheat, and to prefer the Bearded to the Smooth or Bald kinds. In procuring new seed, it is also a good rule to get it from a poorer soil than his own. This year the Bearded wheats have been less injured by smut, mildew and freezing out in the winter, than the smooth sorts.

A new kind of wheat called the White Blue-Stem is well spoken of, but we have obtained no positive information relative to it.

Oats.—The Oats crop is good, being a full average of fifty bushels to the acre. It stands up unusually well, and another week of fine weather will house it all in first rate order.

Corn.—This crop will be somewhat short of the average, but not so much so, unless an early frost hurt it, as was much anticipated two months ago. It is still backward, though its color is good, and the stalks vigorous. It is now beginning to suffer a little for rain. But if it get enough rain in the next two weeks, and if we have a late fall, it will be nearly, though not quite a full crop.

Potatoes.—This useful crop looks well, and promises a full yield, especially the later planted fields. Still the quantity will be less than last year, there having been less planted, and the crop of last season having far exceeded the average.—*Sentinel*.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

We clip this from the *Rambles* of the Editor of the *American Traveller*, published at Boston, to show that with care fruit trees may be made profitable.

"Capt. Daniel Beckford's farm, in South Reading, known better by the name of the Forrester farm, ranks among the first in the Commonwealth. It is truly a delightful situation. Nature and art here have combined to lend enchantment to the view. The farm embraces about 100 acres, which lie east, considerably elevated, of a large pond, a most beautiful sheet of water, well stored with fish, upon which the youth of both sexes amuse themselves in tastefully built sail-boats, and fishing excursions.

The mansion house is built about ten rods east of the road which runs by the east side of the pond. It is an elegant structure, with a large piazza in front, and the whole yard to the road is tastefully occupied with large and splendid shade trees, ornamental shrubs and flowers, which probably are the accumulation of more than a half century. On the east is the fruit and flower garden, where it is difficult to tell whether the eye or the palate is most pleased. Here we found the Captain stripped to his work—his suspenders were tied round his body, his shirt collar open, and his cravat tied loosely about his neck, like a true son of the ocean. We soon found the Captain familiar with every rope in the ship. He was keeping her nobly up to the wind, and probably making a profitable voyage.

His apple orchards contain 500 trees, every one of which have been carefully washed, dug about, manured and pruned this year. From five of these trees he gathered fifty barrels of marketable apples last season. He informed us that his trees which used to bear but every other year, by being thus carefully cultivated and manured highly, have been made to bear every year. He showed us an orchard which had been badly infested with borers. He took all the soil away for a distance of about three feet from the trunk, and carried it into his yard, and then filled up the hole with a bucket of good rich compost—he says he has not seen a borer in this orchard since—and shall adopt this practice with all his trees.

He had an orchard of 75 young pear trees when he came on the place, which were stunted and so bad that he was advised to cut them down. The bark was very thick, and they had become hide-bound. He gave these

trees two thorough scrapings, till all the outside dead bark was off—then he washed them, dug about and manured them, as he had done his apple trees, and also slit the bark up on one side. The growth of these this year would average one foot each, and more than they have grown for ten years past. They were nearly all in bearing.

The Captain bestowed 90 days' work on his orchards this year, and we have no doubt with more nett profit than he could have received from the same amount of labor in any other department of farming.

WORMS IN PEACH TREES—REMEDIES FOR.

MR. EDITOR—I observe your opinion of the cause of the Yellows in the peach tree disputed in the last paper and attributed to some hereditary or constitutional disease; the remedy to apply to such a theory the gentleman is utterly at a loss to prescribe. I am sensible if we ever gain celebrity in the cultivation of fruit we must join science with plain matter of fact and not follow theory alone.—On the ninth of June I observed the leaves on one of my peach trees turn yellow and the tree finally died; being unacquainted with the disease then, I did not know what to attribute it to; a few days after I observed others commencing the same course, which rather excited my curiosity to know the cause and apply a remedy.

I commenced removing the dirt from the tree and observed some bunches of gum which had exuded from it occasioned by perforations into the tree.—Some of the holes were horizontal or direct into the tree, and others were descending inside of the bark. I did not observe any perforation more than two inches above the ground nor more than three inches below the surface, and some had worked nearly this length entirely under the bark from the perforation above the ground when found wending their way two or three inches below the surface, and were taken out by making an incision into the tree; those taken out by me were from 1 to 1½ inch in length, of a cream color, except the head, which was black; there were 9 trees out of 10 which were attacked by these worms, and it was plain to be seen that some remedy must be applied or death would be the consequence.

A lucky thought struck my mind, that verdigris, or green paint made from copper, would be a preventive from the fact that copper sheathing will protect a ship from the accumulation of worms upon it as long as it oxidizes, which is poison to them; but if a piece of zinc is attached to the copper which prevents its rusting, or oxidizing, the worms will cling to it as they would to a wooden bottom. I therefore mixed up some oxide of copper with whale oil, first filling up the holes in the trees with melted rosin, then applying this paint to the tree from about two inches above down to the roots of the tree.—They now look as thrifty as they did before the worms commenced their depredations upon them, and I am certain that every one of them would have died before this had I not applied this prescription.

Since that I have not seen a worm near the roots of the trees. I am very confident that one application of the above in the months of May or fore part of June would be an entire preventive for one season, and have not the least doubt but this would be a remedy against the ravages of the borer in the apple tree. The cost of one application is trifling considering the security it gives you against the ravages on fruit trees. As to the security which an application of ashes will give I have not much faith, for mine were faithfully attended to on that score and the result is seen. Yours truly,

JOHN DIXON, JR.
Webster, July 18, 1843. [Mass. Ploughman.]

PLOUGHING MATCH OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT PATERSON, N. J.—A large and respectable meeting of farmers, gardeners, mechanics, manufacturers, &c., met in Paterson last evening, to make arrangements for the Eighth Annual Ploughing Exhibition. A committee of the Board of Agriculture of the Institute were present. After the meeting was organized, General Godwin explained the objects for which it had been convened, viz. to make the preparatory arrangements for the Ploughing Match to be held in that vicinity on Monday, the 16th of October next, and during the 16th annual fair. Mr. Meigs, a member of the Agricultural Committee, was then invited to address the meeting, which he did in a speech occupying about three-fourths of an hour; he was original, instructive, and happy in his effort.—Every word he uttered was listened to with attention, and apparently with the highest gratification. A gentleman present, we un-

derstand, reported his speech, which will be published in the *Patterson papers*. We hope to find room for it hereafter in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Wakeman, another of the Committee, was next called upon to explain the nature and objects of these ploughing exhibitions, which he performed in a plain and concise manner, and exemplified new efforts in improving the plough, the greatest instrument ever invented, which he showed had always been intimately connected with civilization and human comfort, and in all ages had afforded a sure index of the condition of society. He commented on the labor-saving qualities of other agricultural instruments and the general interest taken in agricultural knowledge and improvements, and the increased production which was resulting from these combined causes. He called attention also to the importance of cultivating a home market, in order that the demand might keep pace with the rapidly increasing supplies. He showed from the reports of Secretary of the Treasury for a series of years past, that our exports, especially of Northern produce, had (compared with the population) seriously fallen off, and that New Jersey could place no reliance upon the foreign market. That she was forced to look at home as her only reliance for unfailing prosperity and permanent independence.

A committee was appointed by the meeting to cooperate with the Committee of the Institute to carry out this exhibition, and to procure some distinguished agriculturist to deliver an address on the occasion. We do not doubt, from the spirit manifested, that there will be a great rally on the 16th of October. About 4,000 people collected at the Newark exhibition, and we shall be disappointed if more than double that number do not attend at Paterson. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

RECIPES FOR DYING WOOL OR COTTON.

To color Red and Yellow.—To color red and yellow, we give the following receipts, which we are assured by those most competent to judge, will produce superior colors. The receipt is for dyeing wool or woolen cloth.

To dye one pound of yarn or flannel, requires the following articles:

- 3 ounces of alum,
- 1 ounce of cream of tartar,
- 8 ounces of madder,
- 1-2 an ounce of stone lime.

1. Prepare a brass or copper kettle with about five gallons of water, bring it to a scalding heat, then add three ounces of alum pounded fine, and one ounce of cream of tartar; then bring the liquor to a boil, and put in the woolen and boil it for two hours. It is then to be taken out, aired and rinsed, and the liquor thrown away.

2. Prepare the kettle with as much water as before, and add to it eight ounces of good madder pounded fine, and well mixed in the water before you put in the woolen. When the dye is as hot as you can bear your hand in, then put in the woolen, and let it remain in the dye for one hour, during which time the dye must not boil, but only remain at a scalding heat, observing to stir about the woolens constantly when in the dye.

3. When the woolen has been in one hour, it is to be taken out, and rinsed.

4. Add to the dye one half pint of clear lime water, which is made by slaking half an ounce of lime to powder, then add water to it, and when settled, pour the clear part into the dye, and mix it well. Now put in your woolen, and stir it about for ten minutes, the dye being only at a scalding heat. It is then to be taken out and rinsed immediately.

N. B.—If you wish the red very bright, add quarter of an ounce, or nearly half a table spoonful of what dyers call aquafortis composition, at the time of putting in the madder.

For yellow dye the same proportions as for red, excepting that for the eight ounces of madder, one pound of fustic is to be substituted. The woolen must be boiled in the alum and tartar water an hour and a half, then taken out, cooled and rinsed slightly.

In a new liquor put in your fustic, secured in a thin, coarse bag, and boil it for two hours; then take out the fustic, and put in the woolen, and stir it while boiling for one hour. Then to be taken out, cooled and rinsed.—*Albany Cultivator*.

Removing large Ink Stains.—Get some oxalic acid from the druggist's, put it into a pan, pour on some hot water, and stir it well. Wash the ink stain in this, and

rinse it off with cold water twice repeated. Then put it in the sun. If the ink has not entirely disappeared, repeat the process. It is safest to try this with white articles only, as it will fade the colors in removing the ink. There are, however, many colors that when faded by the application of oxalic acid, can be restored by rubbing the place with hartshorn, which, if very strong, should be a little diluted with cold water. If you have a piece of the same article try the experiment on a small scale, first upon that, by wetting it with oxalic acid, and then rubbing on some hartshorn. In removing ink stains from white things, the washing in oxalic acid and hot water is a certain remedy if persisted in. Ink spilt on a carpet or table-cover may sometimes be removed by washing the place immediately with a cloth and cold water mixed with soap or oxgall; first taking up all you can with a tea-spoon, if the ink has fallen in a large quantity. Finish with plain cold water.—Miss Leslie.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—A friend has politely handed us a beautiful specimen of Blackberry Syrup, accompanied by a receipt, detailing the method of its manufacture. As this most luscious of all the numerous varieties of our indigenous fruits will soon be in perfection, we would bespeak for it the candid attention of those who may be desirous of obtaining a useful and healthful article at small expense. To 2 quarts of the juice of blackberries, add one lb. of loaf sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. nutmegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cinnamon, pulverized. To this add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cloves and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. allspice, pulverized. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a point of proof brandy. This beverage is said to be an "infallible" specific for the summer complaint, a disorder which in New England, is often attended with fatal results, particularly to the young. It is even said to be a remedy for the Cholera.—Maine Cul.

QUINCE BUSHES, at this season, exhibit dead leaves. The small twigs on which these appear should be cut off and cast into the fire, for they contain small worms under the bark. You can kill the worms in no other way that we know of so well as by cutting off the small limbs—now is the time—that is, the first foul day.—Mass. Ploughman.

TRIAL OF REAPING MACHINES.—The "Southern Planter" after giving the report of the Committee, who superintended the first trial of Hussey's and McCormick's machines, adds:—

Mr Hussey contended that he had not had a fair chance, inasmuch as the field had been selected by his adversary, and was not calculated to test those qualities in the machines in which his excelled; moreover, he said, that circumstances compelled him to come to the trial with a low priced, inferior machine, which was not at all the one generally known as Hussey's reaper; he, therefore, invited Mr. McCormick to meet him again at Mr. Roane's on the following Wednesday. At this exhibition we were present, and we were pleased with the operation of both machines.—The company, consisting of some fifteen or twenty gentlemen, seemed pretty equally divided between the two. For our own part, we thought that there were some advantages appertaining to the one that did not belong to the other, and vice versa. For instance, McCormick's is the lightest draught, being worked by two horses, whilst Hussey's require four. From all we could learn and judge from the construction of the two, we should infer that McCormick's would cut best in damp grain; but on the other hand, in lodged or tangled grain, Hussey's certainly possesses great superiority. It is also a heavier, stronger, and more efficient machine, cutting, we should suppose, if well attended, from a fourth to a third more in a day. The price of Hussey's machine is \$160, that of McCormick's \$100.

The great advantage we conceive about these machines is the extreme cleanness with which they both cut. They shatter, too, infinitely less than the cradle. Either is worth more than its cost to any farmer, who cultivates a large tract of smooth, level land in wheat or oats; still, we should advise no one to go into his harvest relying upon the machine alone; what with wet wheat, tangled wheat, gullies, and hill sides, he will find that the cradle cannot be dispensed with, and it will be necessary to have them ready to take the place of the machine where such circumstances oppose its operation.

Have your grain in a state ready for market.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 7, 1843.

PROVISIONS—

Beef, Balt. mess, \$10 1a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	Tobacco is in
Do. do. No. 1, 9 1a	Do. do. 2,	demand, both
Do. prime, a	Do. do. 3,	Maryland and
Pork, mess, 11 1a	Do. Western 2, 8a	Ohio, of midd-
Do. No. 1, 10a 10 1a	Do. do. 3, a6	dling to good
Do. prime, 9a 9 1a	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a 7 1a	and fine quali-
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none	ties, and the
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. a	Do. Western, 1, 7a 7 1a	transactions
Do. middlings, " a	Do. do. 2,	comprise near
Do. shoulders, " a	Do. do. bbls 1, 7a	all of these de-
Do. ass't'd, West. 4 1a 5	Cheese, casks, 6 1a 7	scriptions that
Do. hams, 5a 6	Do. boxes, 6 1a 7	have reached
Do. middlings, 4 1a 5	Do. extra, 10a 20	the market; a
Do. shoulders, 3 1a 3 1a		common Md.

COTTON—

Virginia, 6 a 7	Tennessee, lb.
Upland, 6 a 7 1a	Alabama, 7 a 8
Louisiana, 7 a 8	Florida, 7a 7 1a
North Carolina, 7 a	Mississippi

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring, 12a 15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a 10
S. Carolina do, 9a 11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a 10
White Pine, pann' 125a 27	Shingles, W.P. 2a 9
Common, 29a 22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a 9.00
Select Cullings, 14a 16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do, 8a 10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl 21a	New Orleans, 25a
Porto Rico, 27a 28	Guadaloupe & Mart 19a
English Island, 27a 28	Sugar House, 28a 36

TOBACCO—

Common, 2 1a 3 1a	Yellow, 7 a 9
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 7 1a 10
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red, 6 1a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a 7
Wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a 13	St. Domingo, 13 a 11
Yellow and red, 7a 10	Cuba, 15 a 38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 2.87a	Ground per bbl. 1.00a
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WOOL—

WASHED.	UNWASHED.
Saxony, 33a 35	Saxony and Merino 16a 18
Full Merino, 30a 33	Common, to $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 14a 17
3-4 blood do, 27a 30	Pulled, 14a 17
1-2 do do, 24a 27	
1-4 and common, 18a 20	
Tub washed, 18a 20	

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs 7.50a 9.00	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a 8.00
Do. brown, a 7.50	Brazil, white, 7.00a 9.00
Porto Rico, 8.00a 8.00	Do. brown, 7.00a 8.00
New Orleans, 6.25a 6.75	Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.62a 4.75	
Do. City Mills, 5.00 a	
Do. Susquehanna, 4.62a 4.75	
Rye, first, 3.00a	
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.87 a 3	
Do. per hhd. \$12 75a 13.	

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu. 106	Peas, black eye, 112
" best Pa. red 95a 98	Clover seed, store 5.00a
" ord. to pri. Md 85a 95	Timothy do 2.00a 2.25
Corn, white, 53a	Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.37
" yellow Md. 54a 55	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Pa. 55 a	Ship stuff, bus. 20a 22
Oats, Md. 21a 22	Brown Stuff, 14a 15
Beans, 112a	Shorts, bushel, 10a

SOAP—

Baltimore white, 12a 14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3 1a 4 1a
" brown & yel'w 4 1a 5 1a	

CANDLES—

Mould, common, 9a 10	Sperm, 28a 29
Do. choice brands, 10 1a	Wax, 60a 65
Dipped, 8a 9	

RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,

Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a 13
P. Rico & Lagway, 7 1a 8	Rio, 7 1a 8
St. Domingo, 6 a 6 1a	Triage, 5 a 7

FEATHERS—perib.

	22a 28
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HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes; Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepower and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for

cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times. In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

W.H.KEEVIL.



MARKET STREET

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A FINE HAT AND SAVE
ONE DOLLAR, you should purchase at "KEEVIL'S"
CELEBRATED HAT STORE,
74 BALTIMORE ST. ONE DOOR EAST OF HOLLIDAY ST.
Established A. D. 1837.

FOR THE SALE OF "ONE PRICE" HATS,

As follows:—
Baltimore made French style Silk (fur body) \$2 50
Fine black Russia, an elegant article, 3 00
Do black Cassimer 3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver, very light, of unsurpassed beauty and texture. 4 00
NO TWO PRICES—NO ABATEMENT—SALES FOR CASH.
Look well and remember the name,
Jy 26 if KEEVIL & CO.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw.	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks, Bands,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Horse Power of great strength,	10
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	200
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	65
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	75
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	25
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. clog stone,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	75
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American farmer. sep 1 if

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or P. C. Waxin Creek, at 6 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next), or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from

ja 25

WM. M. DOWNING.

6m

SEED WHEAT.

4 to 500 bushels pure Washington White Wheat, free from impurities of all sorts, particularly of Smut, for sale by

N. H. R. DE COURSEY,

Wye Landing, near Easton, Talbot co. Md.

an 9

A sample of the above wheat may be seen at the Farmer office. Will Mr. D. Coursey inform us the price of the wheat, delivered in this city.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE WANTED.

A pure bred Ayrshire Bull and Cow, each about 3 years old, are wanted—Any one having fine animals of this description for sale may probably find a purchaser at reasonable prices at this office.

CHINA & BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Any one having a pure China Boar or Sow for sale may hear of a purchaser at a fair rate. Also wanted a Boar and two Sows of pure blooded Berkshires about twelve months old—none but animals of the very best description will answer. Apply at this office.

FLY-PROOF OR MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

Any farmer having this wheat for sale might find purchasers for a quantity by having it in store with their agents in this city.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

SAVE 150 PER CENT. WHEN YOU CAN!!

THE WILEY OR NEW YORK PREMIUM PLOUGH.

NICHOLAS U. MOTT, has opened in Baltimore an Agricultural Implement Warehouse, for the accommodation of Farmers and Planters, in Paca Street, 2d door from Lexington Market, opposite the Hand Tavern, where he intends to keep a supply of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved kinds, among which is the celebrated Wiley's Patent Double Pointed Composition Cap't Ploughs, of the New York composition metal.

N. U. MOTT intends to keep a supply of Shares, Caps, Land-sides and Ploughs, Fans, Corn Shellers, &c. constantly on hand to suit purchasers, all of which are warranted. One of these Ploughs will last as long as 3 or 4 of any other pattern known, now in use, and the metal will stand stony or stumpy ground as well as steel'd wrought shares, the shares only costing from 25 to 50 cents a piece, will plough from 20 to 40 acres each, the Cap fitting on the Mould Board right in the wear of the mould, the caps costing but from 25 to 50 cents. This plough can be kept in order by the farmer or any of the hands from 7 to 8 years; with this plough the farmer is his own blacksmith. The Ploughs all warranted, and also warranted to put the ground in better order than any other Plough in use. At the great Ploughing match during the first and last Annual meetings of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, this celebrated plough from our establishment took the Sweepstakes over 14 different kinds of ploughs by acclamation, having for competitors ploughs from the different Factories in this city, also from Pennsylvania, N. York and Ohio, among which were Barnaby & Mooers, and Witherow & Pierce's Cyclodel plough of Gettysburg, Pa. This celebrated Plough is becoming the principal and only Plough in use—it is the opinion of nearly all the influential Farmers in Baltimore, Harford and Cecil counties, Maryland, and in Chester county, Pennsylvania, that it is the best and most economical plough they ever used—hardly any other kind in use in those counties. The Prices for those celebrated farmers' ploughs, are as follows: The No. 3, a 7 inch Seeding Plough, \$4—No. 4, an 8 inch, \$5—No. 5, a 9 inch, \$8—No. 7, a 10 inch, \$9—No. 8, heavy 2 or 3 horse Plough, 12 inch, \$10. The Empire Patent Centre Draught Sod Plough, letters A B C—letter A, \$9—letter B, \$10—letter C, \$11. A liberal discount will be taken off of all articles for Cash. Thankful for past favours, I shall endeavour to merit a continuance of the same. NICHOLAS U. MOTT, Agent for the N. York manufacturer of the Wiley's Composition Castings and Ploughs—also the Empire Sod Plough.

A few of the following practical farmers residing in Baltimore County only, I beg leave to refer to. There are hundreds that use the New York original Wiley Ploughs exclusively. Ploughs and Castings from Wiley's original patterns of the New York manufacture can be had at this establishment at all times, Baltimore, Md. Hon. J. T. H. Worthington, Charles Worthington, J. T. Worthington, Richard Worthington, Kinsey Worthington, Rezin H. Worthington, John Johns, Richard Johns, Elsha Johnson, Edward Philpot, Thomas T. Griffith, Horace Love, Dr. Gill, Joshua Griffin, Edward Griffin, William Ghent, John H. Ghent, Samuel Wilderson, Edward Rider, Henry H. Fitzhugh, Thomas Parlet, Moses Parlet, Wm. G. Howard, Wm. McLaughlin, Henry Fite, Townsend Randall, John H. Carroll, Thomas T. Matthews, Thomas Kelly, Thomas E. Giddings. au 2 3t



PEACH AND PEAR TREES.



The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12 1/2 cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.



We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINCR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

Baltimore, July 26. 1843.

JAMES HUEY & CO.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

Which teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost of from 50 cts. to \$4.

And also to make Compost in a FEW DAYS. And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having all the strength without the acid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent	- - -	\$6 00
Farms up to 100 acres	- - -	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres	- - -	15 00
do from 200 to 300 do	- - -	18 00
do from 300 to 400 acres	- - -	20 00
do over 400 acres in any one farm	- - -	25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.

ABBETT & CO., Baltimore,

Proprietors of the patent right for the Southern & Western States.

The publisher of any newspaper who is following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order. jy 26 A. & CO.

The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to S. SANDS.

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore.

Offer for sale at reduced prices,
Grain and Grass Scythes Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
Grass Scythes with hangings complete Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses
THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable

Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.
Col. Boyle, do Dr. A. Tyson do
B. D. Hall, do Moses Potter do
Mr. Hopkins, do Jas. Rittenhouse do
Wm F. Kennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. & Co.

DURHAM BULL AND BERKSHIRE BOAR.

FOR SALE.—A two years old Durham Bull of beautiful figure and fashionable blood, being out of a very high bred herd book cow and got by BEMENT'S celebrated Bull Astoria. An animal of finer form or temper cannot be found. He will be sold at the extremely low price of \$150.

Also, a two years old Berkshire Boar,—a fine animal, selected from the piggery of C. N. Bement—Price \$15.
Also, a young Berkshire SOW, a year old, with 5 pigs by the above boar, 4 weeks old—Price \$15.

Apply at the office of the American Farmer.

June 14

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

ENGLISH TURNIP AND CABBAGE SEED.



Just received our usual supply of first rate English TURNIP SEEDS, of the most useful kinds, viz:—Norfolk white, Norfolk Red Top, early White Stone, White Sward, Purple Sward, Yellow Hybrid, &c. We have also received a supply of our well known CABBAGE SEEDS, of the following kinds:—Bullock's Heart, early York, large York, early Birmingham, early Liverpool, early London, &c. The above Seeds (all of last year's growth,) came by the British steamer at Boston, and were on water but thirteen days, and have come to hand in most excellent condition. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of the Cabbages will be given gratis, with each parcel of seeds.

Also, BRUSSELS SPIROUS, SPINACH, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, &c. for sale wholesale and retail by

SAM. AULT & SON,
corner Calvert and Water sts.

au 2 4t

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels, delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 7t D. K. MINOR.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U. S. m 29 SANDS.